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LETTERS

FROM

Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart. *K*

One of the BARONS of the EXCHEQUER in SCOTLAND,

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON,

Late SECRETARY at WAR,

On his LORDSHIP'S official Conduct.

THE SECOND EDITION.

To which is Added,

A FOURTH LETTER,

With an Explanatory Advertisement to the PUBLIC.



L O N D O N ;

Printed, for J. P. COCHLAN, Duke-Street, Grosvenor-Square ; Sold by J. WILKIE, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and R. FOULDER, Bond-Street.

MDCCLXXIX.

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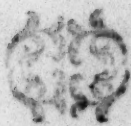
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LONDON:

Printed for J. R. COCHRAN, Duke Street, Glasgow.
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P R E F A C E.

COPIES of the following Letters having come into the hands of a person connected with the writer of them, that person thought it a duty both to the public, and to that connexion, to publish them. These Duties afford an apology for printing them without asking the permission of their Author.

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LETTER I.

MY LORD,

THE injuries which you have done to your country, to the honour of one of his Majesty's corps, and to myself, call for this Letter from me to you. The subject of it is some particulars in your Lordship's conduct as secretary at war, which I have had access to know, and the effects of your general official conduct, attested by a nation's sufferings.

Near three years ago, when preparations were making for sending a large force to America, a great difficulty was found in procuring private men for the levies to the old regiments. The standard of the height of the men was lowered. The boun-

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ty-money was raised. The Roman Catholic nobility and gentry of Ireland engaged to give their assistance. But all these contrivances were to no purpose : Even in that country, the continual nursery of soldiers, few were to be found, and most of these few deserted.

It is believed, that, on these accounts, the King's ministers entertained thoughts of doing that which, in spite of your Lordship, they have lately done, I mean of raising troops by means of new corps, and giving the higher commissions to such officers of the old corps, and the subaltern commissions to such gentlemen, not formerly officers, as had interest with the people to procure the private men ; the commissions of both being made to depend upon their finding the men. This mode of raising troops was necessary ; because all others had been tried in vain. It was wise ; because all, your Lordship excepted, saw, that a British cause would be best defended by British subjects. And it must have been successful, notwithstanding.

standing your averments to the contrary ; because, when it was lately put in execution by the ministers, they found ten thousand men in Scotland in little more than ten weeks ; a sure proof, that, whenever tried, it will always succeed.

This measure you opposed indecently, both in private and in public. You, who had been accustomed to turn with every minister, hung on the wheels of government in distress. By your opposition in parliament, you created a suspicion in the nation of distractions in the King's councils, instead of drawing a veil over them, if there were any but what you made. You had the absurdity to say in the house of Commons, that you could not *in conscience* vote for General Fraser's regiment. Even after that regiment was resolved on, you endeavoured to mark it with childish symptoms of your dislike ; but the Colonel of it is no trifler. Your Lordship speedily retracted the false movement in which your spleen had engaged you.

You succeeded however in the main in your opposition : The ministers were obliged to relinquish their project. The disappointment left them then no alternative, but to apply to foreign princes to defend the British empire, and to hire, at an incredible expence, German troops, to fight in America against Germans, who called them friends and brothers. One of your Lordship's arguments was, that new levies were not to be trusted in the field. Are new German levies better than new British levies ? Did your Lordship expect that foreign princes were to give you their veteran troops, on which their own safety depends, to send across the Atlantic ? It is notorious to all, that the troops sent were nothing more than the common militia of the countries from whence they went. Consequences natural, unavoidable, followed. One entire body were made captive without firing a shot, when their commander was drunk. Others refused to advance in critical moments,

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and when Englishmen passed them. Others were stormed in their camp, and refused to recover their post. And all made it their weekly, daily, and hourly employment to plunder friends and foes alike wherever they went, by which they lost to England the few friends she had in America, and drove many who had been formerly neutral into rebellion. Even English armies you disabled; for, when no recruits could be got but by new corps, the old regiments which were sent abroad were incomplete, and that happened, which has happened ever since you was secretary at war; you know what I say to be true; England had armies on paper, but not in the field. If America is lost, it is *you*, and *you* only who have lost it.

The mischief does not stop here. You took care indeed, because you had the commendation of the officers, that the regiments in America should have additional companies, to serve as nurseries for draughts to keep the regiments complete, if that was possible; and such of them as
had

had a better chance than others for recruits, were left at home, to enable them the better to raise them. But you took not the same precaution with regard to the regiments in the West-Indies, for which there were two reasons; one, that you knew men could be killed in battle, but not that they could be killed by climate; the other, that you knew you could not extend your influence much, by recommending to West-India commissions, because few are fond of asking them. What has been the consequence of your drawing this line of distinction? There were not, by the last returns, above five hundred and fifty fighting men alive in Jamaica, to defend one of the brightest jewels in the English crown. By the same returns, there were not above one hundred and twenty-five fighting men alive to defend the whole of the ceded islands. One of these islands had only sixteen soldiers left to protect it. If D'Estaing's fleet has, at this hour, passed the line, it is *you* and

you

you only, who have lost the West-Indies to England.

It may appear very extraordinary, that a man of so ordinary capacity as you are, should be able to do so much mischief. But in all human affairs, there are accidental causes, and these often produce the most fatal and unerring effects. Your Lordship's fortune in life is a proof of this truth. You have been long in the possession of power, only because men of better parts accounted it no superiority in hands such as yours, and could not adjust among themselves who should be allowed to take it from you. As long as there was a commander in chief of the army, you kept within the bounds of your office, which is that of chief clerk to the commander. When the station of commander in chief was suspended, you ran riot. Your Lordship has been used to boast, or which is the very same thing, you have allowed your friends and dependents to boast, and to spread it every where, that, for above a dozen years past, you alone have been
commander

commander in chief, and could make or ruin the fortunes of soldiers as you pleased. You was in possession of an influence acquired at your sovereign's expence ; for, as long as there was a commander in chief, all refusals were understood to be given by him, but all graces to flow from the crown. But, when you held yourself up as the representative of that officer, as you had too much duplicity to give an honest refusal to any one, you attempted to throw the impopularity of every officers disappointment upon your sovereign, and yet assumed the merit of every favour, by imputing it to your own recommendation. You was in possession of an interest, created even by your continual opposition to new corps ; for, as often as your usual and favourite scheme of additional companies to old corps was complied with, you had the recommendation of the new officers ; whereas, if new corps had been raised, the commandants, to be able to raise their men, must have had the recommendation of their own officers : And you
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linked the interest of the old Colonels with your own ; because, if additional corps had been raised, their commandants must have had the cloathing, and other perquisites, of them ; whereas, when additional companies were ordered, the old Colonels had both. And this combined interest you honoured with the title of the *army interest*, of which you declared yourself to be the head ; and with much pedantry, had the name of it continually in your mouth. Perhaps, too, the authority which the long practice of business, and the long possession of power always confers, gave weight to the opinion of the war-office even in your hands. Some of the ministers were new in office, and might be therefore unacquainted with the real extent of either your consequence or your knowledge ; and all of them were perhaps averse to let America know, that, in the very outset of the war, there were distractions in the King's councils, however interested or weak the man might be who both created and exposed them. Perhaps too, fatality fought

on your side. From these complicated causes, you, who have not talents to conduct a borough, had the chance to disappoint the only plan that could have saved an empire.

While the question, Whether new corps should be raised, that is, whether the British empire should be defended by her own sons, or by foreigners? was in agitation, it occurred to me, the course of whose studies lead me often to pursue the connection between political causes and effects, and to inquire into the reasons of the rise and fall of empires, that there was a weapon of war yet untried by Britain, mighty and strong; that ninety out of an hundred of the King's subjects in Ireland were Roman catholics; that these had long proved their loyalty, by the surest of all tests, their patience under sufferings, were to a man, enemies to the American rebellion, and, for a century past, had made every corner of Europe ring with the fame of their valour; that, when the noblest empire that God ever formed, because the freest, was in danger, statesmen
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whose minds were large, not little like yours, were to take help wherever they could get it ; and that, since Scots rebels had been permitted to assist in saving America in the last war, Irish popish loyalists might well be permitted to assist in recovering it in this one ; that the reason why few recruits had been got in Ireland, even though the popish nobility there had engaged for them, arose from the short views, and sad deficiency of invention and discernment in the secretary at war ; for that, as long as the practice was continued, of beating up in Ireland for recruits to go into the old regiments, that is, for Irishmen to go into English, and Roman catholics into protestant regiments, where their country and their religion were scoffed at by their companions, few would be found, and of these few most would desert ; whereas, if new regiments were raised, composed of protestant officers, because the English laws require it, but the private men entirely of Irish, and either entirely of catholics, or indiscriminately of protestant and catholic.

catholic Irish, many regiments might be raised for the most instantaneous service.

I confess my views went further. To one who had not your Lordship's total want of prescience, it readily occurred, that, whether the war was successful or not, a war carried on at three thousand miles distance, during the continuance of which there could not fail to be a suspension of trade, and consequently of public revenue, required every lessening of expence which could be suggested to the war-office; that the liberties of England were safe, just in proportion as men of family and fortune, who had an interest to defend them, went into the army; that the practice of half pay had arisen at times when few men of fortune went into the army, and officers of no fortune required to be provided for; that, in the present contest with America, every man who had one thousand pounds in his pocket, had five hundred depending upon the issue of it; that, in great national contests, when interest, pride, and resentment,

ment, were all engaged, unusual, and even romantic exertions, were to be expected ; that, at present, there was more wealth and spirit united in individuals of the British nations, than, perhaps, in all Europe besides ; and that, therefore, it was not impossible to find officers willing to engage in the cause of glory and their country, without the views of half pay ; that, if the generous example was once shewn, men would vie with men, by the force of emulation and pride ; that such a spectacle would be a surer test to America of the sincerity of British and Irish zeal, than all the addresses of all the gazettes ; and that it would be infinitely honourable for his Majesty, as it would be such a proof of the disinterested loyalty of *his* subjects, as neither Queen Anne, for extending the glories of England, nor King William, for establishing, or former Kings of the Hanover family, for respecting the liberties of England, had ever received from *their* subjects. I remembered with what facility regiments had been raised, without views to
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half pay, on great emergencies, at one period in England, and at another in Scotland, in my own day. From all these things I concluded, that the saving of public treasure might be connected with the system of raising new corps for the American war.

But, I did not think that the King's secretary at war was the person bound in duty to oppose the experiment at least.

The reasonings of men not immediately in power, are generally of little consequence, because they are seldom able to carry them into effect. But that was not my case : The men were engaged who had the same thoughts that I had on these subjects, and were ready to throw the expression of them into action. Authorised by many considerable persons in Ireland, I presented a memorial to the King's servants, in which it was proposed to raise a new corps in Ireland, of which the officers were all to be protestants, and the private men all to be Irish. With a generosity unparallelled in the history of this country, since standing armies

armies were known in it, the officers of the projected corps offered, in the heat of a war, to go across the Atlantic to America; and yet, in order to prevent insinuations of interested views, even from such a man as you, they gave me leave in their memorial to declare, that they desired no half pay, and no rank in the army after the war should be over.---If ever a body of men deserved to be the favourite corps of a generous, or just, or wise secretary at war, it was one offered on such terms. The sequel will shew how your Lordship favoured it.

They proposed for their commandant my brother William, not their countryman, but, what they valued more, their friend. He was at that time eldest Captain in the twentieth regiment, able to purchase; and I was, in a very short time after, possessed of a letter from Major Auckland of that regiment, obliging himself to sell him his majority at the regulation price, that is, at several hundred pounds below the market-price, as soon as he himself could get leave to purchase high-

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er in the army. But this situation, so advantageous for a young officer, my brother relinquished ; and from that respect which the younger branches of families in Scotland pay to the heads of them, and for which it is held one of the most sacred duties of life for the head to give protection to them in return, he entered into all my views. He did more ; for, in order to prevent that jargon eternally in your Lordship's mouth, about the interest of the army, and the merit of long service above spirited service, he asked no higher rank in the army than he then had, but only to preserve his rank, and to be entitled to future rank, according as his services should deserve it. Your Lordship heard Lord North give him due commendations for this in the house of commons.

There engaged with him in this tender of service, the eldest son of one Peer, the younger son of another and an Earl of a great land estate afterwards offered himself to Lord George Germaine for a company. Most of the other Irish officers were men of fortune :

fortune : Several of them were officers in the army, or on half pay. The names of two officers I must remind your Lordship of, on account of your subsequent conduct to them, Captain Monk, and my brother Samuel. Mr. Monk was then an officer in the twentieth regiment, eldest son to a gentleman of four thousand pounds a year of land rent, nephew to Lord Tyrone of the privy-council, and a very fine young man. I prevailed on my brother Samuel to take a commission in the corps, in order to shew the Irish nobility and gentry with what confidence I embarked my family in the same bottom with theirs ; though, surely, it was not a difficult thing for me to have procured a commission for him in another regiment.

Your Lordship opposed the offer of this corps, till you could do it with decency no longer : And, when you ceased to oppose it, you threw every delay of office in the way to a conclusion. I remember your Lordship at that time said to me, with a little peevishness, to which I have sometimes seen

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you a little subject, that you considered the Colonels of the old corps as *your clients*, and that you would not suffer their interests to be injured by the interference of new corps: An observation which made a deep impression upon my mind at the time, when I reflected that it was an avowal of your setting up the interests of a few officers of the army against the interests of the state. Caesar and Cromwell, I know, did so; but they did not use to talk of it.

However, the terms could not fail to be accepted by a Prince who loves his army, but loves his people still more. And, much to your Lordship's mortification, Captain Dalrymple raised his battalion, with two hundred men over, in twenty-one days.

Perhaps the crime of his getting this corps against your will, and of his raising it so speedily against your wishes, might have been pardoned by your Lordship; but it was not. The reason is obvious; it betrayed a secret which you had always concealed, that, whenever this nation was pushed, she
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could find resources within herself, if men of popularity were intrusted with the calling of them forth, in bodies of their own raising.

It is easy for a person in your situation to give an order to dependents, without putting it in writing, or even into regular conversation. Lord Caven, who had sailed round the world with Admiral Anson, in the station of a corporal of marines was the general to inspect and report on the state of this corps. It is somewhat remarkable, that, three weeks before Lord Caven inspected the men, I told more than one of the King's ministers, that he was to attempt to ruin my brother and his corps, by rejecting the men. My information proved true ; for, out of a body of five hundred and thirty private men, he reported, that there should be cast three hundred of the bloom of the youth of Ireland, that is, of the most beautiful nation on the face of the earth. What encouragement he had from your Lordship to do so, I cannot say ; but the report was general in Dublin at the time, that, when

asked why he had done it, he answered, he knew what he was doing, and was sure he had pleased Lord Barrington. To make the blow irreparable, if he could, he refused to point out the three hundred men whom he objected to, by which he made it impossible for the officers to substitute new men in their places, without changing the whole corps. He added insult to injustice ; for it was proved afterwards before a court martial, that, in the front of the battalion, and in the hearing of all the officers and men, he loaded it with terms of scurrility. Your Lordship had soon after the satisfaction to know, that such of the intended officers as were of noble birth, quitted a corps, which they deemed contaminated by so foul a disgrace. But you had a much greater satisfaction, when you read in Lord Caven's report, that the commandant had lost his temper on the field, and, in the heat of his complaints, had used improper expressions to his Lordship.

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All Ireland cried out against the proceeding of Lord Cavan; strangers to my brother generously took his part. Unasked and unknown to him, Colonel Burgoyne, General Johnston, with many others, wrote to Lord North, Lord George Germain, General Cuninghame, and Colonel Smith, a true state of the corps. I was not so inattentive to a brother's interest and honour as not to inform your Lordship of these letters. I offered to transport the whole battalion, as Lord Weymouth knows, to London, at my own expence, that the commandant might be punished, if he had taken improper men, or the General punished, if he had cast proper ones. I caused twenty of the men to be brought over to London, and took care, that persons of rank and known honour in Dublin, should be able to attest, that they had seen them picked from amongst the worst of the battalion. These twenty were shewn to persons whose word you never doubted in any thing else. They were seen by yourself; for they were stationed,

oned, and drawn up, day after day, at the horse guards; though I was told, that, like the Devil in Milton, you looked at them askance as you passed. When the battalion was afterwards inspected by the commander in chief General Irvine, he, who is as just as generous, paid their commandant this compliment in the field, That he had never seen so fine a body of men raised in so short a space of time.

In short, your Lordship knew well; while you read what I write, your conscience tells you you knew well, that the objecting to three hundred of the bloom of the youth of Ireland, was an action which could not stand the test.

However, as Captain Dalrymple's, losing his temper to his reviewing general on the field, was a military offence which himself did not justify, he was brought justly to a court martial for it. The court reprimanded him for his offence, but did not oblige him to make the apology usual on such occasions to Lord Cavan.

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In this distress, you took every advantage of the man whom all others pitied. Under the pretence that the battalion was uncomplete, because Lord Cavan had cast these three hundred men, you stopped the pay of the whole corps. Were I to make this letter public, which I once thought of doing, the public would perhaps have some indulgence for the writer of it, when they heard, that one of the King of England's regiments, officers and all, were, during six months, maintained by two of his subjects ; one of whom, their commandant, has little fortune, but his sword, his honour, the blood of half the nobility of Scotland in his veins, and the affections of his family ; and that, if these two persons had not done so, above seven hundred men, without pay or food, must have been thrown loose upon the city of Dublin. I have a right to remind your Lordship of this fact ; because, except to one man, I never told it before.

The generous exclamation of General Johnstone, at the Lord Lieutenant's table in public, is not unknown to your Lordship, who said, that he would rather sell his
plate

plate than that so many fine men should be lost to the King, for want of a remittance from England.

Under the same pretence of your belief in the truth of Lord Cavan's report; you refused, for above four months, to send arms to the battalion, though its commandant repeatedly pressed you, by letters, for arms to discipline the men. This you called punctilio to the forms of office. Woe to that country, in which the necessities of state are in such hands as yours, obliged continually to yield to the punctilios of office ! In this light the commandant was a great offender against punctilio indeed ; for, when you refused to send him muskets, he bought two hundred old ones at his own expence ; with these, in a few weeks, he brought his men to handle their arms with as much ease as if they had been drum-sticks, and to manoeuvre as if they had been veteran troops. General Johnston and General Irwin pardoned this disregard of punctilio ; for, when they reviewed his men, at different times from each other, both of them paid him, in public, the compliment

ment of saying, That they had never seen men so disciplined in so short a time.

Your Lordship gained another point, by refusing arms to the battalion. In all regiments, the private men will shew signs of reluctance when ordered to quit their own country, and to embark for scenes of war at three thousand miles distant from it. When these appear, the common way of enforcing obedience, is to appoint a guard of forty or fifty charged muskets in the hands of picked men. But possessed of no muskets which could have hurt any, except those who fired them, Captain Dalrymple was obliged, when he put his men on board, to conduct them under a guard borrowed from another regiment: And this gave an opportunity to your Lordship to declaim upon the bad affections of the soldiers, and the brutality of their officers.

In the same manner, and under the same pretence, your Lordship, for four months after Lord Cavan's report, refused cloathing to the men.

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This last circumstance brings to my remembrance an instance of the extreme littleness of your mind. In a country where most of the common people are ill cloathed, most of the recruits were half naked. When your Lordship would allow no cloathing to be sent them, their commandant bought seven hundred frocks and breeches, with shoes and stockings, out of his own pocket: And, as the favourite colour of the Irish is green, he chose the dress of that colour; and from thence used, to give his men the kindly appellation of his *Green Boys*, to contrast them against the wicked character of the people called in Ireland *White Boys*. The innocent pleasantry of the colour and appellation, pleased the men; the humanity of the action attached them. Yet this trifle you treated with as much importance, as if it had been a matter of high treason. With fury in your eyes, you told me at that time, that my brother had presumed to cloath his men in a uniform of his own choosing, without his Majesty's leave, and that you would complain

plain to the King of his presumption. With much trouble I appeased your Lordship, and saved you from the ridicule of going to complain to your Sovereign, that one of his officers had had the impudence to prevent his men from dying of cold, when the secretary at war would have had them go stark naked through the streets before all the matrons and virgins of Dublin.

I remember another such circumstance of that time. One of the ensigns, who was in a hurry to raise his quota of recruits before his neighbours, was foolish enough to scatter a hand-bill through a remote county of Ireland, that his Majesty invited all Roman catholics to resort to the standard of the Green boys. I shall never forget the triumph with which your Lordship informed me of this fact, nor the mortification you betrayed, when I told you, that my

brother had already punished the officer more severely than a recruiting trick seemed to deserve, by striking his name from the list of his officers ; you replied with a fullen air, that you expected, *however*, to hear more of *such things from such men*.

When the corps was at last passed, your Lordship by your letter to its commandant ordered him to dismiss his supernumerary men, instead of turning them over, as is usual, to other regiments. Had they been turned over, he would have been intitled to bounty-money for them. But to take near a thousand pounds out of a young officer's pocket who had never injured you, you scrupled not to lose near two hundred men to the King's service, and this at a time when you was searching all the jails in Britain to compel felons to be heroes ; and when you
was

was so imprudent as to have Sir John Fielding waiting week after week publicly at your levee, as if you meant to shew foreigners and Englishmen alike the distress of the war office for men in time of war. I ask your lordship a question: Did that order to my brother to cast more men in a day, than Sir John Fielding could find you in a year, arise from *public motives*, or from *private spleen*?

Amidst the painful reflections which that period brings to my mind, the pleasure which I feel in doing justice to Irish honour, is luxury. From the day of Lord Cavan's review, till the issue of Captain Dalrymple's trial, not a man ever deserted from him in Ireland.

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Amidst their poverty, they had that generosity, which, amid your affluence, you have not; they said, that he was a stranger, and suffering for them, and that it would be base to forsake him. The fidelity of highlanders to their chiefs is not superior to this: yet you felt no pain for the mischiefs which you had created.

But Captain Dalrymple had afterwards a still more pleasing proof of the affections of his corps. As the Irish common people quit their country with more reluctance than other men do theirs, there is no instance, since the days of Oliver Cromwell, of a regiment failing from Ireland complete in its numbers. Captain Dalrymple, for the honour

hour of a battalion which had done so much
 honour to him, had the vanity to wish it in
 the power of people to say, that the batta-
 lion had left Ireland, without wanting a
 man. After it was on board, a few men
 were found to be amissing. He returned
 himself to seek for them, and found them.
 In the mean time, the transports had sailed,
 and were out of sight. It was then the
 stormy season of the year; he persuaded
 four seamen, by a high reward, to follow
 the transports with him in an open boat, in
 a roaring ocean, through the Irish channel.
 He said, that the shouts, and embraces, and
 tears of his people, while they helped him
 into the ship from his boat, half dead with
 fatigue and cold, made that day the happi-
 est day of his life. But why do I tell this
 story to you? These are joys, and that is a
 music which you are incapable of feeling.
 If you was, you would never have given oc-
 casion for my writing this letter.

Captain Dalrymple is now on his voyage
 to Jamaica, and I cannot be precise as to
 dates,

dates, which I cannot get from him ; but if my memory does not fail me, at least three of the months, in which you would take no one step of office for the pay, arms, and cloathing of the corps, were after General Johnston had made a formal review and report of the perfect condition of the corps : But this I think I am sure of, that, by your delays in office, whether wilfull, or from neglect, is not material, the corps was not finally reviewed, till five months after it had been completed, counting its completion even so late as the time of Lord Cavan's review. By this delay, and others which you originally created, before beating orders were issued, it did not sail till the beginning of winter of the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, when, had you done your duty, and suspended your paltry passions, it might have sailed in the end of the preceding winter.

In this you hurt your country, as you too often do, when you are unjust to individuals. When the offer of the corps was originally

ginally made, Lord Dunmore was in Chesapeake bay. With a fleet of three ships, and an army of one hundred and eight soldiers, he stopt the trade of that bay, from end to end of it for six months, he prevented five provinces from sending a single soldier to the continental army, and he alarmed the coasts of the bay to such a degree, that no planter thought he could sleep in his own house in safety, within several miles of it. Together with the memorial which offered the Irish corps, another memorial was presented, which proposed, that the Irish corps, or at least the Irish corps, together with another of highlanders, which I knew could be instantly got, because I had drawn the memorial for a noble northern family which offered it, should be sent to his Lordship, to act under him; that to this body of men should be added the English loyalists in the bay; and to both, a selection of convicts indented servants and slaves, men habituated to the climate, to hardships, to live on any provision, who knew the country

try and the coast, and whom my knowledge of Lord Dunmore's spirit made me certain he would have ready, without waiting for the orders of a minister, and perhaps, even without his consent ; that prize vessels, and such transports as were idle, should be sent into the bay, for the use of an army so composed ; and that, while part of that irregular armament was kept in the bay, to scour and command it, another part of it might cross over the neck of land which separates Chesapeak from Delaware bay, to be ready on the last of these bays, either to be transported to General Howe, then at Boston, if he was weak, or, by an attack on Philadelphia, to distract the rebels, and prevent their sending troops to the north. The memorial was sent to a general who had got wounds and laurels in America, for his opinion ; he returned it with this one, that the fate of the war might depend on the matter contained in it. I cannot suppose your Lordship to have been ignorant of all these things, unless the ministers have the same
 opinion

opinion of your capacity, and the same distrust of your attachment to their credit, which I have. Whether the project, or what part of it was adopted, I do not know. It is not proper that I should. But this I know, that, if it was adopted, it was the loss of time occasioned by your weaknesses and your passions just recited, which disappointed it. I observe, by intercepted letters from government to Governor Eden, published by the Congress, that it was left optional to Lord Cornwallis, when he arrived at the capes of Virginia, either to turn north into the bay, or south to Charlestown, according as circumstances should present themselves. When he arrived there, Lord Dunmore's game was become desperate, and Lord Cornwallis's armament was obliged to go to the south. But, had the two battalions of Irish and of highlanders, or the battalion of Irish alone, sailed from England in the end of the year seventeen hundred seventy-five, Lord Cornwallis's armament might have found all Chesapeck bay in a flame; and if it had,

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the subsequent repulse at Charlestown, abandonment of Boston, surrender at Saratoga, and un consequential campaigns around New-York and Philadelphia, might all have been prevented. Or, if these opinions be too sanguine, it is at least morally certain, that Chesapeak bay might, at this hour, have been in his Majesty's possession. Ill fated, fatal man, at every turn, you meet your country ! If the provinces which surround that bay shall be for ever lost to Britain, it is *you*, and *you* only who have lost the almost only part of America that was worth the expence of a civil war ; I say, the almost only part of America that was worth the expence of a civil war ; because that part might have produced more revenue to the customs of Britain, than all the rest of America put together. The price which the French have, for four years past, submitted to pay for tobacco, and which they must have continued to pay, though England had withdrawn the draw-backs, proves, that my calculation is not over-stretched.

The

The Irish corps, however, wherever it was originally intended, instead of being sent to America, received orders to go to Jamaica, where above one third of the officers upon duty have, in little more than a year been killed by the climate. The original offer of service by the Irish gentlemen, was for the American war. Not one of them would have engaged in the business, if he had foreseen that they were to be turned into a garrison, and a West-India garrison, to fight with nothing but the climate, and to gain no laurels but from runaway negroes. Yet dutiful and loyal, modest and wise, not one officer resigned; a thing unknown before in any one regiment that ever went to Jamaica; nor has even one murmur been heard amongst them, against the necessities of service, and their sovereign's will. Ungrateful and Ungenerous, yet it has been reserved for you to throw disgraces upon this generous body of men.

About a year ago, that body performed a signal piece of service to the town of Kingston, when it was on fire; a dreadful service in a West-India climate, and which first brought mortality into the corps. They and their commandant received the public thanks of the governor, and afterwards of the Island, which last bore, 'that, by their means, two millions of English property had been saved.' The Island had gratitude; but you had none.

Even in trifles, your pique, or which is as bad, the shortness of your views, was apparent. I once took the liberty, with my brother's consent, of recommending, in a letter to your Lordship, a young gentleman, for an ensigncy, who was then acting as surgeon in the corps. Your answer was, that you did not *permit* any person to go into the military from the medical line. Had you forgot, that three of the best officers the King ever had, General Forbes, General Crawford, and Colonel Maxwell, the gallant leader of the British grenadiers
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in the last war, were bred in the medical line? You think mechanics, tradesmen, peasants, and serjeants, fit to be officers, of which I could give fifty instances; but that young gentlemen are unfit to be such, who have had a liberal education, who understand Greek and Latin, and who possess that variety of observation with which the science of natural knowledge is connected. Had Marischal Schomberg known any thing of that science which you despise, his army had not perished by diseases at Dundalk. But, if such general rule of exclusion, founded on what folly I know not, has been laid down at the War-office, the least ray of genius might have suggested to your Lordship, that all such general rules must admit of distinctions, and yield to the necessity of the case. Could you have got every officer, in every West-India corps, to be knowing in the arts of preserving health, it was your part, in pity to human nature, to have prayed for it. It was thus that General Dal-
ling reasoned, because he can reason; for he
ap-

appointed seven surgeons to the Irish battalion before it was seven hours in Jamaica.

Captain Dalrymple at last paid his tribute to the climate ; he was at the gates of death. The governor of the island, General Dal-ling, ordered him to England for the recovery of his health, and gave him a letter for your Lordship, informing you of the cause of his ordering him home, and expressing his sense of his services in expressions which did honour to both. Your Lordship received him with a cold civility. You did not ask him a single question about the state of the island, or of the troops, delicately situated as both are at this time. He had recovered his looks somewhat in passing through colder climates. With your usual humanity and wit, you told him, that he looked wonderfully well for a dying man, and insinuated, that his bad health was only a pretence to get leave for quitting his duty abroad, and seeking preferment at home : An insinuation that you afterwards repeated to myself. By which double stroke, one of the
King's

King's servants hit the veracity and honour of one of the King's governors and generals, and of one of his commandants, at one time. I observed the tear stand in his eye when he came from you, though he said nothing. But it is not unusual for your Lordship's insensibility to draw those tears from the King's officers, which the enemy never could. Very different was his reception from the minister for the American department. His Lordship put a variety of questions to him concerning the state of the troops and of the island the internal resources of the last against an invasion, and the condition of certain foreign islands around it; and to clear up these matters, had him with him day after day; because he knows, that the conversation of an enlightened officer is above that of all other men.

When I charge your Lordship with insensibility to the sufferings and services of officers, I speak the language of almost every officer that ever mentioned your name in my hearing. General Burgoyne, in his
hour

hour of distress, stood in need of a confidential officer to carry an account of his situation across the enemy's country to General Howe. A gallant youth of family of Scotland, offered himself for a service in which he ran the complicated risks of dying by famine, by fatigue, by the shot of the posts which he had to pass, and what was more dreadful than all to a gentleman, by the hands of the executioner. When he came to England, you covered him with compliments. He asked to be recommended to his Majesty for a brevet of no more than one step of rank. You excused yourself upon your stale ground, that it would give offence to officers whose commissions were prior in date to his. The fate of an army may depend on such a service as that gentleman undertook. Will any officer undertake it again, as long as you are at the War-Office.

LETTER II.

MY LORD,

IN my last Letter to your Lordship, I mentioned the names of two officers of the Irish corps, Captain Monk, and my brother Samuel. I also observed, that it was your singular fate to heap disgraces on that generous body of men. How far that observation connects with the names of those two officers, you will now judge.

Captain Monk went to Jamaica with the regiment, but lost his health, and was obliged to return. Yet, anxious to go upon active service, the prospect of which had at first induced him to offer himself in the Irish corps, he begged your Lordship's permission to purchase a company in another regiment.

A

You

You refused it, and on this ground, that *he served in a corps which was not looked upon as belonging to the regular army*. What was the consequence? It was impossible for him to return to Jamaica without certain death; and therefore he asked leave to quit the service. His father, on the eleventh of February last, wrote me, from Dublin, as follows: ‘The many objections made to my son’s getting in to the standing army, has induced him to quit the service, and he can no longer act in that capacity.’ Every man of fortune and family, driven from the army, is a guardian lost to the liberties of the British nations. Were it not indelicate to mention names, when necessity does not call for it, I could recal many instances to your Lordship’s remembrance, in which you have, by bad usage, driven the noblest blood in England from the power of defending England.

I presume your Lordship will say, that your refusal was just, because it would have been hard to allow an officer from a new
corps

corps to purchase over the officers of an old corps, in their own corps. Had you assigned that for your reason, instead of founding your refusal on the disgraceful character which you stamped on the Irish corps, by saying, that it did not belong to the regular army, perhaps I should not have argued the point with your Lordship; although I must, remind you, that, in a variety of instances, you have allowed officers to go from new corps into old ones, over the heads of officers in these last, whenever it pleased yourself so to do. But an occasion soon presented itself, where you gave a similar refusal to an officer who only desired to go into a corps not yet raised, and where, consequently, he could supersede no old officers whatsoever in their own corps. Your Lordship will permit me to state your conduct in that matter at some length.

The surrender of General Burgoyne's army opened the eyes of the nation to its danger. All men saw the absurdity of allowing the interests of the Secretary at War, and of

the colonels of old regiments, to weigh in competition with the great interests of the state. They wondered how they had listened so long to the army-pedantry of one who should never have been employed in any thing higher than measuring altitudes, or marshalling ranks in the capacity of a gentleman-usher at a court. That project was adopted which, two years before, you had disappointed ; and the offers of individuals, to raise new corps, were accepted. Manchester led the way in the generous tender of raising a new regiment at its own expence. Edinburgh and Glasgow instantly followed, I was the first gentleman of the county of Edinburgh who subscribed to the Edinburgh Regiment ; I subscribed largely ; and, had it not been for Sir Lawrence Dundas, a few others, and myself, who first set that regiment a-going, it had probably never existed.

When the Edinburgh Regiment was projected, your Lordship, in his Majesty's name, gave an assurance that the recom-
men-

recommendation of the officers should be left to the subscribers.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh, who were appointed, by the subscribers, a committee for managing the affairs of the projected regiment, upon receiving this assurance, made up a list of officers, to be laid before his Majesty, submitting it to his royal pleasure. In this list they set down my brother Samuel, then second Lieutenant in the Irish corps, as one of the Captains ; and Lieutenant Tytler, of a regiment in America, as Captain-Lieutenant. But some dispute having arisen concerning the priority of rank between these two officers, the following memorandum was subjoined to the list : ‘ In case Lieutenant Tytler at present takes rank in the army before Lieutenant Dalrymple, then he is recommended to be Captain, and Lieutenant Dalrymple to be Captain Lieutenant.’

Before this list was made up, I intended to have applied to the King’s servants, in the ordinary way, for a recommendation to
his

his Majesty for a company in the Edinburgh Regiment to my brother Samuel. But your Lordship took care to lead me early off this scent, by the following words of your letter to me, dated Cavendish-square 10th January 1778: 'I need not inform you that the officers of new corps are recommended by those who undertake to raise them.'

Soon after, beating orders from the war-office, directed to Samuel Dalrymple, 'Captain in the Edinburgh Regiment.' were sent to me, my brother himself being then in Jamaica. On receipt of them, I raised recruits on my own and my relations estates; recruits who engaged with me on the faith that they were to go with my brother, when they would have gone with no other. I laid out money in recruiting far beyond my proportion in the division of the stock purse: I sent a credit for three hundred pounds to a friend, who I knew could procure me thirty grenadiers, having a very excusable vanity, that my brother's company, because he was the only gentleman's son of the

the county who was to have one, should be the best in the regiment; and I wrote to Lieutenant Dalrymple to come instantly home.

On the fourth of February, I received a letter, of date 31st January, from Mr Dundas of the House of Commons, son to Sir Laurence Dundas, member for the city of Edinburgh, which contained these words:

‘ I have to inform you of a *contretemps*
 ‘ which has happened with respect to your
 ‘ brother Samuel’s company in the Royal
 ‘ Edinburgh Volunteers. It has been no-
 ‘ tified to me, at the war-office, that Lieu-
 ‘ tenant Samuel Dalrymple, of Dalrymple’s
 ‘ corps, serving in Jamaica, cannot be pro-
 ‘ moted to the rank of Captain in the Royal
 ‘ Edinburgh Volunteers, as the corps he
 ‘ serves in does not belong to the regular
 ‘ army.’ Mr Dundas, by the same post,
 gave the same account of your Lordship’s
 objection to Provost Dalrymple, preses of
 the committee of the subscribers, and a letter
 from Mr Dundas to your Lordship, of date
 26th

25th May last, contains these words : ‘ Your
 ‘ Lordship, on reading the list, said, that
 ‘ Lieutenant Samuel Dalrymple served in a
 ‘ corps which was not looked upon as be-
 ‘ longing to the regular army, and therefore
 ‘ the recommendation of him to the rank of
 ‘ Captain was inadmissible.’ And, in your
 answer to Mr Dundas to that letter, you do
 not deny the fact. Thus you chose your
 ground, and put your refusal on the same
 foot with that which you gave to Captain
 Monk, to wit, the dishonourable nature of
 the Irish corps.

In thus defeating his Majesty’s word,
 which a few weeks before you had pledged,
 disappointing the recommendation of the
 subscribers, and inflicting a stigma upon the
 only corps in the service that had been rai-
 sed on disinterested, I had almost said heroic
 terms, you assumed the part of commander
 in chief indeed ! for you declared the inad-
 missibility of Lieutenant Dalrymple the very
 first instant that the list was presented to
 you, without asking the commands of your
 Sovereign,

Sovereign, or consulting with one minister, or with one general.

A little before this time, Lord George Germaine had given your Lordship a memorial for Lieutenant M'Intosh, an officer of great merit and sufferings, and desired you to find room for him in one of the thirteen new regiments which were raising, and you had promised to do so. At the same time therefore, that you objected to Lieutenant Dalrymple, you put the memorial for Lieutenant M'Intosh into Mr Dundas's hand, and desired he might be put into the list of the Edinburgh Regiment for a company. But in a few days after, you broke your promise to Lord George Germaine; for, on the 8th of February, Lieutenant Napier brought Mr Dundas a memorial which he had presented to your Lordship, and a letter from your Lordship to him, in his favour, for a company in the Edinburgh regiment. The words of your Lordship's letter to Captain Napier are as follows:

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Cavendish

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Cavendish Square, Feb. 8. 1778.

S I R,

I cannot possibly have the least objection to your being recommended for a company in the Edinburgh regiment; on the contrary, I shall be very glad if you are proposed for one, knowing that you will be a credit and advantage to any corps,

I have the honour to be,

You are at liberty to show this letter. I return your letter to be seen by him, if you think proper.

S I R,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) BARRINGTON.

Hon. Lieut. Napier.

It was not the business of Mr Dundas, or of the committee, to be disputing this change in your choice, since their choice had been declared inadmissible; and, therefore, a new list was made up by the committee, in which Lieutenant Napier's name was put in the place of Lieutenant Dalrymple's, and delivered

delivered to your Lordship by Mr Dundas, who, however, took care to preserve the original list, and your Lordship's letter to Mr Napier, for his own vindication.

Your Lordship was so conscious, of the nature of your conduct *first*, in deceiving me, by telling me that the recommendations were to come from the subscribers, and not, as usual, from the King's servants, by which you got into your own hands the grabbing of the list, and the power of stealing a commission from me; and *secondly*, in breaking your promise to Lord George Germaine; that, to huddle up the matter as fast as you could, you, with a rapidity unprecedented in the rest of your conduct with respect to these new regiments, carried the list to his Majesty, and had it approved so early as the 27th of February; at least so you wrote to Mr Dundas.

In the beginning of March, as soon as the duties of my public station would permit, I went to London, to get redress for my brother. Instead of complaining to others,

B 2 I complained

I complained to yourself. You denied that you had ever seen any list, except the one which you had carried to the King, and asserted, that if there was any alteration made in that list from a former one, it was done by Mr Dundas, and not by you. At the same time, your Lordship's conversation, at my first and third visits, which were at the Horse-guards, imported, that you would settle the matter to Mr Dundas's liking and mine; the particular expressions I shall have occasion to mention afterwards.

I blush for my own simplicity, when I own, that, trusting to these expressions I was the cause why a Lieutenancy was refused for my brother Samuel, which was offered by a Lieutenant in General Calcraft's new regiment, who, having connections in Jamaica, wanted to exchange for a Lieutenancy there.

But I blush still more, when I own, that, for some time, I believed two of the most incredible things in the world to be true, the one, that Mr Dundas could be dishonest, and the other, that you could be sincere.

When

When I saw Mr Dundas, I told him what had passed between your Lordship and me. His answer, so far as related to his placing Mr Napier on the list, was, that he had fortunately a voucher in his drawer, (to wit, your Lordship's letter to Mr Napier', which would show what hand you had in it; and, so far as related to the displacing of my brother from the first list, he said he was willing to go with me to your Lordship, to show you the original list which he had shown you at first, and repeat, in your hearing, that you had declared the recommendation of Lieutenant Dalrymple, in that list, to be inadmissible. I told him, I did not desire this last, but should be obliged to him if he would let your Lordship know his own and the subscribers sentiments with regard to my brother, and show you the original list, in evidence of them, since your Lordship had said to me, that you was to settle the matter to his liking and mine. Mr Dundas was so obliging as to do twice what I had asked of him, and both times in very strong terms.

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The first time was in the House of Commons, the second was at the War-office, where I went along with him, and saw him go in to you with the original list in his hand, in evidence of the sentiments of the subscribers in Lieutenant Dalrymple's favour. But both these applications, and that communication by Mr Dundas to you, your Lordship soon after denied to me.

Double dealers should take care to keep discreet company. I was informed you had said, and not very privately, that no officer in Dalrymple's corps should be permitted to go into another, while you was secretary at war. I repeated this to a great officer, and asked him if it was possible, that a man of your distinction would put it in my power to say, that you had broke your word to me. His answer showed his opinion that it was not impossible.

This answer from one who knew your Lordship, gave me a new light. I wrote you a letter, of which I have no copy ; but, to the best of my remembrance, it informed
you

you of my having refused a Lieutenancy in General Calcraft's regiment upon the faith of your promise ; and intreated, that you would do Lieutenant Dalrymple justice, and not force me to lay his case before the King. In other regards, the letter was written with all that respect for your office which is due to it, as long as it commits no injuries.

To my surprise, I received the following answer :

Cavendish Square, 15th April 1778.

SIR,

I have not the least objection to your bringing your brother's claim before the King, whose determination ought to be, and I hope will be, satisfactory to every body concerned : But I ought to inform you, that, if his Majesty asks my opinion of the matter, I shall answer, that a Lieutenant in an old corps has a better pretension to a company in the Edinburgh Regiment, than a Captain in Dalrymple's corps.

I never

I never had any predilection in favour of any candidate for the Edinburgh Regiment, except Lieutenant M'Intosh, whose long and good services I mentioned to you; and my wishes in his favour arose entirely from them: But he was not appointed, and is now quite out of the question.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BARRINGTON.

Why your Lordship should justify yourself to me from any private views I know not, but it seemed strange that you should, in a letter to me, assert your predilection in favour of Mr M'Intosh, when you knew that I had seen your letter to Mr Napier, which proved your desertion of Mr M'Intosh, and your predilection for Mr Napier.

But I confess I thought your raising up, in your letter, a competition between Lieutenant Dalrymple and Lieutenant Napier very insidious. Lieutenant Dalrymple alone had been recommended by the subscribers; and it was not left to the Secretary at war to
chuse

chuse between him and Lieutenant Napier. By the same manoeuvre, of planting officer against officer, and creating competitions which the subscribers never dreamed of, I saw that you might put both the army and subscribers out of humour, and disappoint every recommendation whatever coming from these last.

But what astonished me most, was the extreme imprudence of a Secretary at war aggravating his original stigma upon the Irish corps, by avowing, that he would give an opinion to his Sovereign, which imported, that a Captain in that corps, though recommended by those who raised the new corps at their own expence, was not upon a level with a Lieutenant in an old corps, recommended by you.

I therefore next day waited on your Lordship, at your own house. I informed you that, in my first heat, on receiving your letter, it had occurred to me, that I ought either to lay Lieutenant Dalrymple's case, in his absence, before the King, on my

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knee,

knee, or, to avoid disturbing his Majesty's repose, that I ought to lay your conduct to the Irish corps before the public ; but that, upon reflection, I thought it better for both to wait upon you, in order to beg an explanation upon two points, one of which related to your Lordship, and the other to Mr Dundas ; that, with respect to your Lordship, what you had written the day before did not seem to agree with what you had said to me when I first came to town ; and, with respect to Mr Dundas, that your accounts of things seemed not to agree with his.

Your Lordship made me an answer becoming your station : That, as to my threats, they made no impression ; but that it was the duty of your office to explain your conduct to his Majesty's subjects, if they thought they were injured, and to repair an error, if you had committed one.

I then told your Lordship, upon the first head, which I had come about, that, as I acted for a person at some thousand miles distance,

distance, and was responsible to him, I had, whenever I waited on your Lordship on his account, set down in writing what passed between us. I took a card from my pocket, and asked your permission to read from it the expressions set down by me at the time, which you had used to me the first and third times I had seen you at the war-office. You desired me to proceed: I read what you had said to me at my first visit, as follows:

‘ I do not meddle with the Edinburgh Regiment, it is the affair of the subscribers ;
 ‘ if you and Mr Dundas agree, I shall be satisfied ;’ and I asked your Lordship, If these were your words ? you said, Yes. I next read what you had said at my third visit, as follows : ‘ If Mr Dundas will let me know that your brother is agreeable to the subscribers, I will carry his name to the King. I shall make no objection myself ;
 ‘ and I am persuaded his Majesty will make none to the subscribers list, or to Sir John Dalrymple’s brother ;’ and asked you, If these were your words ? You said my me-

mory was good. I then read the following words from your letter: ' I ought to inform
 ' you, that, if his Majesty asks my opinion
 ' of the matter, I shall answer, that a Lieu-
 ' tenant in an old corps has a better preten-
 ' sion to a company in the Edinburgh Regi-
 ' ment, than a Captain in Dalrymple's corps;
 and begged you to explain in what manner
 what you had written agreed with what you
 had said. Your answer was, That you saw
 no inconsistency: That, if his Majesty asked
 your opinion, you would give it against
 Lieutenant Dalrymple; but, if he did not,
 you would not make the objection. It was
 not my business to complain of your Lord-
 ship for being willing to conceal from your
 Master an objection, which, if a good one,
 it was your duty to speak out; and there-
 fore we passed next to what related to Mr
 Dundas. You denied that he had spoke to
 you about my brother Lieutenant Dalrym-
 ple, either in the House of Commons, or at
 the War-office, or had ever shown you the
 original list sent up by the subscribers, in
 which

which his name was contained. You then run off into a long harangue about your respect for Lord Stair's family, the uneasiness of your situation with regard to suitors, your unfortunate memory amid such a multiplicity of business, and I know not what all besides. This gave me time to recollect an observation which I first learned from Governor Johnston, to wit, 'that the surest way of finding out truth from a person who meant to conceal it, was, to put the question abruptly to him, when he did not expect it, and to keep a very steady eye upon his eye at the same time, and that there was scarcely any man so hardened as to be able to stand such a test.' I was so ill bred as to interrupt your Lordship's harangue, with trying the experiment. It succeeded. Your Lordship said, that, upon recollection, you now remembered Mr Dundas's saying to you what he had repeated to me, and showing you the original list, and that you wondered how you had come to forget these things. These explanations being over, I
 begged

begged the performance of your promises
 recited in the card which I had read to you.
 Your Lordship said, that your scruples were
 now over, since you had recollected what
 Mr Dundas had said to you, and desired a
 meeting with Mr Dundas and me, that the
 matter might be set to rights. I was making
 my bow to come away, when your Lord-
 ship stopped me, to tell me, that, before
 commissions were signed for a new regi-
 ment, it was usual to make up a final list of
 the officers; because, in every regiment,
 there happened changes, in the course of
 things, between the time of framing the
 original and the final list; and you desired
 that I would get Mr Dundas to make up a
 final list, and to insert Lieutenant Dalrym-
 ple's name in the place of Lieutenant Na-
 pier's, that you might carry it to the King.
 My answer was, that as I did not understand
 army-forms, I hoped your Lordship would
 excuse me; and, that I did not think Mr
 Dundas would displace Mr Napier, with-
 out an express authority from yourself, since
 he

he had been put upon the list to please you. Your Lordship seemed out of humour with this answer ; some altercation ensued between us, which it is needless to repeat. However, in the end, you repeated your desire of a meeting with Mr Dundas and me on a day which you named.

I related to Mr Dundas what had passed, and he approved of that part of my answer which related to him ; but he was then going to the review at Portsmouth, and I wrote your Lordship that the meeting must be postponed till he returned. In the same letter, I took occasion to add what follows :

April 30.

‘ Seeing Mr Napier is a man of quality,
 ‘ and a Lieutenant of six years standing, the
 ‘ best way to accommodate this matter is to
 ‘ give him a company in another regiment,
 ‘ to which he seems entitled, or to give him
 ‘ a company in my brother’s corps, keeping
 ‘ his present rank till a company falls in a-
 ‘ nother regiment. or in any other way that
 ‘ you

' you can contrive. To you, who are a
 ' man of sence, I am sure this is much bet-
 ' ter than forcing me to complain to the
 ' King, or to the public, of one of his ser-
 ' vants garbling the subscribers list, without
 ' his knowledge, with many other things,
 ' which an injured man may be provoked
 ' to say, however conscious that he may be
 ' afterwards sorry for doing so.

' Once more I implore your Lordship,
 ' for both our sakes, to set this matter to
 ' rights. You alone can do it. For, as to
 ' my desiring my fellow-subscribers to turn
 ' out Mr Napier, (who by the bye is my
 ' relation,) that is to say, to do the very
 ' thing to him which I complain has been
 ' done to my brother, it is not to be expect-
 ' ed of me.'

By accident, I have lost your Lordship's
 written answer; but you will not dispute
 that it bore a positive refusal of my request
 in my brother's favour, and that you put
 your refusal on my intending a conceal-
 ment; whereas all your actions were open.

The

The imputation in this letter, 'that I meant
 ' a concealment,' made me uneasy. I had
 kept no copy of my letter, to which it was
 an answer; and I was not sure what turn you
 might give to the expressions of it. For
 which reason, I instantly wrote it down, ac-
 cording to the best of my recollection, in the
 terms in which I have stated it to your Lord-
 ship; and, by comparing the two together,
 you will see whether I have made any al-
 teration, and what reason you had for fix-
 ing an intention of concealment upon me.
 However, to remove that imputation in a
 manner which could admit of no doubt, I
 wrote the following answer by your messen-
 ger: ' May 1. Your Lordship says, in
 ' your note, that I mean concealment. I
 ' disavow the idea; and if you persevere in
 ' sending *your list*, in place of the *subscribers*
 ' *list*, to your Sovereign, I will make your
 ' behaviour to my brother William's corps
 ' from first to last, to myself, and to your
 ' country on many occasions, as public as
 ' the air.'

To this note I received the following
 answer: D Cavendish

Cavendish Square, May 2. 1778.

SIR,

Any morning after Mr Dundas's return will be equally convenient, except Thursday; but I wish to know the day before when you are to come.

Your intended publications are matter of the most perfect indifference to,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble servant.

BARRINGTON.

Some days after, I met your brother, the judge, by accident, near the Horse-guards. I informed him that I had a difference with your Lordship, which made me uneasy; that very likely it had been increased by our having no common friend; that I should be obliged to him if he would supply that defect: and that your Lordship would inform him of the subject of our difference.

In an hour or two after, I received the following letter from your brother:

My

(27)

May 7. 1778. Temple.

Dear Sir.,

I fell in with Lord Barrington immediately almost after we parted, who says he is very willing to meet you and Mr Dundas whenever you will appoint, in order to settle matters. He likewise added, that he was always well inclined to do what you might wish; but that you had put it out of his power at present to do any thing for your brother, by the having intimated, that you intended to publish the whole transaction, with regard to which he is most perfectly indifferent, having never done any thing which he could wish to be concealed from the most public examination.

I am, &c.

(Signed) DAINES BARRINGTON.

I made the following answer to the letter which your brother had been so good as to write me :

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May 7.

May 7.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged to you for your friendly interposition ; but very sorry it has had so little success, both for your brother's sake, and my own. I do not see the use of my waiting on Lord Barrington.

I have the honour to be &c.

Mr Barrington did me the honour to write me the following letter on the 8th of May.

Dear Sir,

Friday. May 8.

I am as truly sorry as you can be that my mediation is to so little purpose. Perhaps, however, my letter might not be sufficiently intelligible, which I certainly wrote in a great hurry.

I will therefore repeat more explicitly what I meant to suggest in my former letter, which is, that matters may be very easily settled between you and the Secretary at war, if you admit, that, from warmth in
your

your brother's cause, you intimated what you are sorry to have done upon cooler consideration. This once admitted on your part, I dare say your brother will, before it is long, have the preferment he wishes. I am,

Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) DAINES BARRINGTON.

I immediately wrote Mr. Barrington the following very sincere letter of thanks :

Dear Sir,

I am obliged to you beyond expression. I will do any thing when I am spoke to kindly. The fact is, that the ruin or salvation of one of my brothers depended on this commission. You and Lord Barrington, who know fraternal affection so well, will find apologies enough for my warmth in your own breasts. At the same time, the moment his Lordship does me justice, I will make any apology that you will put into words

words for me. I shall be at the War-office to-morrow at three o'clock. It will be a singular favour to me, if you will see Lord Barrington before then, and let us meet there.

I have the honour to be, &c.

May 8.

I had the honour of the following answer from your Lordship's brother :

Mr. Barrington's best compliments to Sir John Dalrymple, and will answer for it that Lord Barrington will be very glad to see him at the War-office to-morrow at three o'clock, and that he desires no particular acknowledgment in any form of words, but only that he may not be supposed to have shown any act of kindness to Sir John Dalrymple, or his brother, from any apprehension of the whole transaction being laid before the world.

Saturday morning.

Next day I waited on your Lordship at the Horse-guards. You complained that I treated

treated you with a pistol at your breast. The answer was obvious, that I would not let any man use a stiletto against mine. However, it was soon agreed that all heats should be forgot. You then told me, that you could satisfy me; for, that there was a vacancy of a company in the Irish corps by Captain Dodwell's death, which Lieutenant Dalrymple might have. At this time Mr Harrison was eldest lieutenant in the corps; and therefore the proposal was, to repair one piece of injustice by committing another. However, without touching upon this point, my answer was, that I did not chuse to change my ground, and that a corps which your Lordship deemed to be no regular part of the army, and whose officers were incapable of being recommended to his Majesty, like the rest of his subjects, by those subscribers who raised regiments at their own expence, was a very improper corps for my brother to prefer to one raised in a county where his nearest relations, and their estates, lay. You then renewed the
pro-

proposal, that Mr Dundas, or the Magistrates of Edinburgh, should make up a final list, in which they should replace Lieutenant Dalrymple in Mr Napier's room, and which you said you would carry to the King. My answer was, that I neither could propose it to them, nor did I believe they would comply with it if I did, without an express authority from yourself, at whose desire Mr Napier had been put on the list of their officers; that they had no power to make him reparation if they should do so, but that your Lordship had. You then said, that his interest was out of the question, except in one particular, with regard to which you had a delicacy. That there was an opening to make him Captain Lieutenant in his own regiment, which was much better than to be Captain in the Edinburgh Regiment, because the rank was the same in both cases, and his own, being an old regiment, would stand, whereas the Edinburgh Regiment would be broke at the peace; but that he was married, and the difference in pay was

an

an object to a married man. I told your Lordship, that I should make that matter very easy ; for I would repay whatever money he had laid out in consequence of your Lordship's interference with the subscribers list of officers, and give him my bond for the difference of pay, till Captain's pay should fall to him : An offer which I afterwards renewed in a letter to a noble person, which passed open through your Lordship's hands. You still, however, indelicately pressed me to get the final list made up in the manner you proposed. Sick of your trifling, I answered your Lordship roundly, that, since you had found the way 'to put my brother off the list, you best knew the way to put him on again ; and, that you was mistaken, if you thought that the Magistrates, Mr Dundas, or I, would be made tools to take the reparation of your errors on our own shoulders. Upon this you run off into a long wandering harangue, similar to that with which you had entertained me at your own house ; in the course of which I some-

E

times

times thought that I was to get the Edinburgh Company, at other times the Irish Company, at other times, that we were jointly to make up a case, to be laid before his Majesty, and, at other times, that you was to do nothing at all. Half the Generals of England were, in the mean time, waiting in your levee-room for admittance. I was perishing with hunger, for it was then near five o'clock ; and therefore I interposed, by begging that you would either give me leave to set down in writing what you intended to do, whatever it was, or that you would set it down in writing yourself. You chose the last. You retired into your inner room, and, after making me wait a good while, you came out, put a paper into my hand, which you scarcely gave me time to read, and then scuttled into your hole again. The paper was in your own hand-writing, and runs as follows : ‘ When the final list
‘ of officers recommended by the Edinburgh
‘ corps is delivered to Lord Barrington, he
‘ will lay it before the King, for his Majes-
‘ ty’s

‘ ty’s confideration and approbation, in such
‘ manner as fhall be agreed on between Mr
Dundas and him.’

Hungry as I was, I drove to Mr Dundas,
to fhew him this paper ; and, at his fight,
and with his approbation, I wrote you a
note, of which, in my hurry, I kept no
copy, but you will not difpute the contents
of it, which were, that I had fhown your
Lordship’s paper to Mr Dundas, who gave
me leave to fay, that, as foon as your Lord-
ship gave him leave to fay that Lieutenant
Dalrymple had been removed by miftake
from the fubscribers lift, he would write an
account of it to the Magiftrates, in order
that his name might be replaced in the final
lift.

I received the following answer from your
Lordship :

Cavendish Square, 10 May 1778.

S I R,

I am honoured by your letter of yester-
day, which mentions from Mr Dundas my

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giving

giving him power to say that your brother was removed by *mistake* from the list of officers for the Edinburgh Corps. This I cannot do, for I am not sensible that there was the least mistake in the matter. I shall be very glad to meet you and Mr Dundas in order to settle the facts with precision, and to state them in writing; after which, they may be communicated wherever shall be thought proper. I have the honour to be, &c.

BARRINGTON.

I made one other attempt to fix Proteus; for I wrote you the following answer:

May 11.

MY LORD,

I will not differ with your Lordship for a word, though, if I had done to you what you have done to me, I would not have been ashamed to acknowledge my *mistake*.

But,

But, Mr Dundas's meaning and mine is, that, as my brother Samuel was displaced, upon the signification to Mr Dundas of your desire or opinion, (no matter which, though Mr Dundas's letters to Edinburgh, at the time, will show, that your mode of expression was a good deal stronger than either), so he is to be replaced, upon a signification to Mr Dundas of your desire or opinion that it should be so; and, therefore, the simple question which I take the liberty of putting to your Lordship is, Whether you will give that signification to Mr Dundas, in order that he may acquaint the subscribers of it?

I have two reasons for wishing an answer to that question. One is, that the subscribers have too much respect for his Majesty's War-office, to remove any one, after its recommendation, until its inclinations, in that respect, are known; and the other is, that Mr Dundas and I will not do to Mr Napier that very thing which we complain your Lordship did to us.

As

As your Lordship told me that Captian Napier was to be Captain-Lieutenant in his own, which is an old regiment, and is, therefore, in a better situation than to be Captain to a new one, it makes me happy to see, that you will do no hardship to him, while you do justice to me.

If your Lordship embarrasses this matter any longer, it will have the appearance of something personal in the matter, and that you either have another than Mr Napier in view to serve, or indulge spite at my brother William's corps. Two suspicions which I have very ill will to entertain, after the two last letters which I had the honour and pleasure to receive from your brother, and to the contents of which I cannot suppose you to have been a stranger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DALRYMPLE.

But Proteus escaped me; for you answered in writing as follows:

Cavendish

Cavendish Square, May 11. 1778.

SIR,

If we go on writing letters, I plainly see we shall get again into warmth, which I would avoid.

I desire you and Mr Dundas will call on me any morning about ten o'clock, which you shall appoint the day before; and that you will come together. Till that conference, I really do not know, with precision, what I have done, or can judge what I may do, with propriety. I have the honour to be, &c,

BARRINGTON.

Then, at last, I perceived, much to my own mortification, that I had been above two months treating with a mere ninny, without discovering, till the receipt of this last letter, that he was one; and left London the day after your letter.

Two

Two considerations which I had submitted to your Lordship when I came first to town, and which I since repeated in a letter to you, of which I have a copy, might have taught you a more determined conduct. One was, that you had passed a Cornet of two years standing to be a Captain in the Manchester regiment; and Mr Aytown to be a Captain there, who was not in the army at all, he having sold out when a Lieutenant; Mr Small to be a Major, from being a Captain in M'Lean's corps, which corps is not even on the army establishment; an Ensign of the 66th regiment to be a Captain in Colonel Gordon's, over all the Lieutenants in the army; though you used the farce of appointing him a Lieutenant for a few days; with many similar instances in the late regiments; officers from the East-India service to be transferred to the King's; officers to go from the marines and artillery into new regiments, some with two steps of rank; numbers of persons to be Lieutenants in these regiments who had never been

in

in the army before, and who thereby gained two steps at once: a Captain in the Dutch service, and who had never been in the British, to be Major to the Duke of Hamilton's; with many other instances which I could have produced of promotions from the Dutch service, to cover some of which, (for you was not at the pains to cover all,) you used the pitiful shift of winking at their getting brevits of rank from the Dutch, on leaving that service, to enable you to say that you had given them only their own rank in the British; brevits which you well knew could be got by any one, on quitting the Dutch service, provided he would pay the fees of office for them: And I asked you, what crime the officers of the Irish corps had committed, to be distinguished from all those bodies of men, and to be incapable of being recommended to their Sovereign by their fellow citizens raising new regiments at their own expence. The *other* was, that you should consider, you was responsible to your country before,

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you

you persevered, unknown to your Royal Master and his ministers, in inflicting a stigma, which tarnished the honour, must depress the spirits, and might provoke the resentment of the Irish Corps, at a time when their commandant was absent, and when there were not 200 fighting men, exclusive of that corps, in Jamaica, in the present critical situation of that island. To another Secretary at war than you, it would have occurred, that there were two ways of officers doing duty, one to avoid censure, the other to gain praise, and that usage such as your's was the sure way to lead them to make that distinction. But an ill-tempered man is always obstinate; a pedant in any thing, is always dull. You fear not to hurt your country: You are bold in private injury: I made no impression.

I am told, the excuse which you assign, for passing Mr Aytown for a company, though he was not in the army, (as if, indeed; the promotion of a brave man, and using all fair arts to raise regiments, when
enemies

enemies are at the gates, needed any excuse,) is, that it was part of the bargain before the Manchester Regiment was subscribed for. Your Lordship's sentiment then, is, that when subjects bargain with their Prince, the bargain is to be kept ; but, if they throw themselves on his generosity, that the secretary at war is at liberty, at every turn, to take advantage of their loyalty.

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if they show themselves on his generosity
that the Prince at war is at liberty at eve-
ry turn to take advantage of their loyalty.

LETTER III.

MY LORD,

ON the 30th of January last you had rejected the subscribers recommendation of my brother, on a ground which could not fail to make an impression upon your memory, and recommended Lieutenant M'Intosh in his place. On the 8th February you recommended Mr Napier against your own recommendation; a conduct which could not fail to make an impression upon your memory. In the months of March and April I called your Lordship's attention to these things, and Mr Dundas reminded you twice of some of them. And yet in your letter to me of the 11th May recited in my last letter you assigned as a reason for doing nothing, that you did not know what you had done.

In

In continuation of the same affectation of want of memory, your Lordship sometime after applied to Mr. Dundas, to write you an account of what you had done relative to the company in dispute.

This gave occasion for the following correspondence between your Lordship and him, copies of which he sent me.

Arlington-Street 26 May, 1778.

My Lord,

“ About the 15th of January last, (I do
“ not precisely recollect the day,) I had the
“ honor of delivering to your Lordship a
“ list of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two
“ Majors, and five Captains recommended
“ by the committee appointed by the town
“ council of the city of Edinburgh, as part
“ of the officers for the Royal Edinburgh
“ Volunteers. About the 30th of January
“ I waited on your Lordship at the War-
“ office, when your Lordship gave me the
“ memorial of Lieutenant John M’Intosh
“ of the 68th regiment of foot, and recom-
“ mended

" mended him as a proper person to be ap-
 " pointed a Captain in the Edinburgh re-
 " giment. I then informed your Lordship
 " that I had received a second list from the
 " committee at Edinburgh, containing the
 " names of the rest of the officers for the
 " Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, except
 " three subalterns, which were not then nam-
 " ed. In this second list are the names of
 " Lieutenant Samuel Dalrymple to be Cap-
 " tain, and Lieutenant Patrick Tytler to be
 " Captain Lieutenant, with the following
 " passage : " In case Lieutenant Tytler at
 " present takes rank in the army before
 " Lieutenant Dalrymple, then he is recom-
 " mended to be Captain, and Lieutenant
 " Dalrymple to be Captain Lieutenant."
 " Your Lordship on reading the list, said,
 " that Lieutenant Samuel Dalrymple served
 " in a corps which was not looked upon as
 " belonging to the regular army, and there-
 " fore the recommendation of him to the
 " rank of Captain was inadmissible.

" On

“ On the 8th of February Lieutenant
“ Napier delivered to me a memorial which
“ he had presented to your Lordship, with
“ a letter which you had wrote to him upon
“ the subject.-----Some time afterwards
“ Sir Lawrence Dundas informed me, that
“ Lieutenant Napier was recommended for
“ the vacant company. I immediately deli-
“ vered a fresh list at the War-office, with
“ Lieutenant Napier's name inserted as
“ Captain, and Lieutenant Tytler's as Cap-
“ tain Lieutenant.

“ On the 27th of February, I had the
“ honor of receiving a note from your
“ Lordship, informing me that the King
“ had been pleased to approve of the list of
“ officers delivered by me for the Royal Re-
“ giment of Edinburgh Volunteers.

I have the honor to be

Your Lordships most obedient and
faithful humble Servant,

THOMAS DUNDAS.”

Cavendish

ms I Cavendish Square, 1st June, 1778.

Dear Sir,

I was last Saturday honoured by your letter, which though dated the 26th of May did not come to my hands till the 29th. I am much obliged to you for reminding me of some facts which I desired to know with precision, but which the multiplicity of applications had made me forget in several particulars.

" If I said to you that Lieutenant Samuel Dalrymple served in a corps which was not looked upon as belonging to the regular army, I was inaccurate; for while it exists it makes part of the army. If I did not say, I ought to have said, that it was not to be considered on a footing with the rest of the army. How Captain William Dalrymple the commandant considers it, will appear from the following extract of a letter, which he wrote me on 8th of last month. As Captain Monck has taken his final resolution of quitting the service, and as your Lordship desired me

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“ to fix a price on his company, I am
 “ therefore to acquaint you that having con-
 “ sidered that the officers are neither entitled
 “ to rank nor half pay when reduced, and
 “ that as it is not probable that they will be
 “ kept up longer than the present war, I
 “ cannot therefore set a higher value on his
 “ company than 300 l.---each officer who
 “ obtains preferment having a share of it.
 “ If this is agreeable to your Lordship, I
 “ will endeavour to find out a person in the
 “ corps.”

You will remark that a company in a
 marching regiment sells for 1500 l. at the
 regulated price.

How Sir John Dalrymple considers this
 corps, you will judge from his having de-
 clined the purchase of a company in it for
 Lieutenant Samuel, though he was to pay
 no more for it than a certain third share of
 three hundred pounds.

As no man is more willing to acknow-
 ledge his error than I am, I should make no
 scruple of owning myself mistaken in what
 I said

I said to you about this officer, If after the most full, cool and candid consideration, I did not still think I was founded in my objection to his getting rank of Captain in the Edinburgh Corps. The King from the beginning declared his intention, to give no more than one step of promotion in the new levies. Now Mr. Dalrymple did not, and does not appear to me, such a Lieutenant as comes within the spirit of this rule.

However as I do not look on the matter to be of very essential publick importance, I think I may relax a little to oblige very respectable persons who have shewn great zeal, when zeal was greatly wanted, and therefore if in the final list of officers for the Edinburgh corps Lieutenant Samuel Dalrymple shall be recommended for a company, or Captain Lieutenancy, I shall not be the objector, though if my opinion should be asked, I must answer that a Lieutenant in an old corps has a better pretention to a company in the Edinburgh Regiment, than a Lieutenant in Dalrymple's corps.

As you have mentioned in your letter Lieutenant M'Intosh and Napier, I beg you will do me the justice to assure Mr. Dalrymple's friends, that I never interested myself for the first, otherwise than from his being a very old and deserving officer, or for the last, otherwise than by writing him word at his desire, that I could have no objection to his being proposed for a company in the Edinburgh Corps. This I apprehend, is the letter which he delivered to you with a memorial.

I have the honour to be with great truth and regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and

obedient humble servant,

BARRINGTON.

Thomas Dundas, Esq;

Arlington Street.

Some weeks after you gave out Mr Napier's commission as Captain in the Edinburgh regiment.

I un-

I understand your Lordship says that you wrote the last of these letters, with an intention of putting it in my power to get justices done me, and that it was my own fault that I did not lay it before the Magistrates, in order to their putting my brothers name in place of Mr Napiers in what you call the final list.

The reason why I did not, is, that I have some respect for myself, and a great deal for the Magistrates. Your Lordships letter not only makes me injure my own claim for my brother Samuel, but makes me a party to degrading the Irish corps: For it says that I refused to pay three hundred pounds for a company in it when in my offers, an offer which I never heard of, till I saw that letter, and which I imagine you confound with my refusal of Captain Dodwells company in preference to the Edinburgh one; a sum too which I have since paid for Captain Monks company for Lieutenant Dalrymple, after you had taken the Edinburgh one from him. The letter makes my

my brother the commendant too, the author of an affront to his own corps which you, not he was the cause of: for if your Lordship's Doctrine be true, that the officers of that Corps are not on a level with the meanest of the Kings subjects, then its commendant ought to have valued the company not at three hundred pounds, but at three shillings. The letter from beginning to end is a most insidious one; under the pretence of repairing the injury you had done, it was an aggravation of the injury; because every argument in the letter was calculated to prevent the magistrates from doing that thing which, had it been laid before them, you pretend you meant they should do. Besides upon enquiry I could not find that you had informed Mr Napier, or any of his friends, that you intended the Captain Lieutenancy of his own regiment for him; altho' in more than one letter of which I have copies, and in my letter to a noble person which passed open through your hands I reminded your Lordship of Mr Napiers interest. In such a situation,

situation, had I desired the Magistrates to displace Mr Napier, without a certainty of his having an equivalent from your Lordship, after he had, by your spinning out the time, done duty for three months in the regiment, and found his quota of men, I should have acted an ungenerous part ; and if the Magistrates had complied with my request, they would have acted a very mean one. I should be glad to know what obligations I owe your Lordship that should induce me to desire the Magistrates of Edinburgh, some of whom are as well born as yourself, to take the impopularity of such a step, and the reparation of your errors, off your shoulders upon their own.

I understand, also, that in the excess of your Lordship's good will to me, you blame Mr Dundas for not laying that letter before the Magistrates. Mr Dundas considered the letter in the same light that I did : for in the end of June I received a letter from him on that subject and in which, he inclosed a card from your Lordship to him. The card was

as

as follows, " Lord Barrington presents his
 " compliment to Mr Dundas, and acquaints
 " him that he has just received from the
 " agent a list of the officers proposed for
 " the Edinburgh regiment, in which he ob-
 " serves that Lieutenant Dalrymples name
 " is not included. Lord Barrington, there-
 " fore, intends postponing the notification
 " of the officers, untill he is informed by
 " Mr Dundas that the several particulars
 " respecting Lieutenant Dalrymples preten-
 " sions to a company have been laid before
 " the Magistrates of Edinburgh; and that
 " they still adhere to the list now given in."

War Office

16th June 1778.

THOMAS DUNDAS, Esq.

Mr Dundas's, letter to me of date 21st
 June contains the following passage " I
 " wrote you some time before I left London,
 " and sent it to Buxton inclosing copies of my
 " letter to Lord Barrington and his answer
 " to me, you do not mention having receiv-
 " ed it. You will see by the inclosed copy

of

“ of a note I received from Lord Barrington,
 “ that the agent has given in the list for the
 “ commission. how his Lordship can possi-
 “ bly conceive that I should send him a list,
 “ and that, that list, should have any altera-
 “ tion from the last given in, unless made
 “ by himself or the committee at Edinburgh,
 “ I cannot conceive. He certainly wants to
 “ lay the labouring oar on you, or me, he
 “ says in a letter to my father, that I was to
 “ transmit his letter to the Magistrates of
 “ Edinburgh, sure he is mistaken, he desir-
 “ ed me to send you copies, but never
 “ mentioned my sending to Edinburgh.”

I did not scruple to inform your Lordship
 what I thought of the mode, in which you
 had chosen to express your sentiments in
 favour of Lieutenant Dalrymple, or how
 little I could be the dupe of the double view
 of that letter. Your Lordship is certainly
 the most forgiving man in the world, when
 you was certain that I would not lay a letter
 intended to hurt my brother, before those,
 whom you say, you wished to serve him.

H

you

you was so generous, instead of taking my freedom amiss, as to take care yourefelf (as I have heard) that one or two of the Magistrates should see it.

Your Lordship will ask why I did not lay the case before his Majesty. I might ask your Lordship why you did not do so in its true, and all its circumstances? the dispute had been before you for four months; It related to the interests of two of his officers; to the honour of one of his corps; to the respect due to the first tender of service from Ireland upon generous terms, animating others to follow the Example; to the attention due to the recommendation of the metropolis of one of his kingdoms; but above all to the honour of his royal word, which you had pledged in January last, and which, unknown to him, you defeated in a fortnight after. But your Lordship knows well another answer which I can give to your question. When I was obliged to leave London in May last, Lieutenant Dalrymple's mother went there to present a memorial on her
knee

knee to her Sovereign, conscious that a mother in a sons cause, and one of his servants who has four brothers drawing their swords in their country's cause, would not complain of your injustice in vain, at the foot of the Throne. But you amused her with civilities and hopes till it was too late to present it.

After your Lordship had thus succeeded in disappointing my brother of his commission, I gave you an opportunity of making reparation for it. When Lord M'Leod's second battalion was lately resolved on, I suggested to you to recommend my brother Samuel (then become a Captain by purchase in the Irish corps) for one of his Lordships new companies. That battalion is needed in the East Indies for instant and pressing service. It was your duty to your country, whatever reason you might have to complain of me, to have at least treated with a family who had found above seven hundred men in twenty-one days, when all the wisdom of the War-office, in your Lordships hands, could not at that time get as many in seven months.

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Your

Your Lordship shewed the same attention to the interests of your royal master's empire in the East Indies, which you had formerly shewn to the interest of that empire in America and the West Indies. You took no notice of the application. I do not complain of your Lordship for not answering my letter. God keep me from your politeness ! but you saw Lady Dalrymple often at London. In civility to a woman, in humanity to a mother, you might have let her know whether you was to promote or oppose her views for her son.

Your Lordship has not been contented with chaining the officers of the Irish corps to their corps, without the possibility of going into another, like Captains of a Town Guard chained to their Guard ; but you have prevented other officers of fashion from going into it. General Johnston's son, a near relation to Lord North was thought of last spring for a vacant company. The General left your Lordship to determine for him. The words of his letter on that subject to me dated Dublin 11th March 1778, are

“ se-

“ several months are passed since I under-
 “ stood the officers in that corps were in a
 “ very unfavoured situation ! and being ig-
 “ norant whether or no time and circum-
 “ stances had thrown any brighter lights
 “ upon it, I have referred the decision of
 “ Richard Johnston’s step to the Secretary
 “ at War, which probably will keep him
 “ out of the way of your brother to whom
 “ I should never delight in being a preju-
 “ dice.” I presume that your Lordship
 knows that the term “ *some months*,” compre-
 hends the time of your refusing leave to
 Captain Monk to buy into another regi-
 ment. I presume also that your Lordship
 attends to the words *unfavoured situation*.
 By whom was the Irish corps unfavoured ?
 By the ministers ? Impossible, the terms on
 which that corps offered itself were incen-
 se to them ; because no such terms had ever
 been offered to their predecessors. By his
 Majesty ? More impossible still. Generous
 subjects will ever be favoured by a gene-
 rous Prince. By whom then was it unfa-
 voured ? You can answer the question.

Yet

Yet perhaps I do your Lordship wrong when I impute your conduct to spleen against that particular corps; Your dislike extends to every new one. Of this you lately gave an instance, when you turn'd topsy turvey the order in which the magistrates of Glasgow had ranked the twenty Lieutenants whom they had recommended to his Majesty for their regiment, and clapt the three serjeants at the top of the list over the heads of all the sons and brethren of the gentlemen of Glasgow. It is difficult to say whether your spleen, your total want of views or your pedantry be the most mischievous, with regard to these new regiments. The subscribers to the Glasgow Regiment did not ask even to recommend to his Majesty a list of their Captains. In consequence of which that arrangement went to the War-office. But instead of selecting officers for companies, who by their connections at Glasgow or around it could have procured men, your Lordship is said to have taken off by the lump the names that stood highest on the Lieutenants list of the army, and sent
seve-

several officers to that regiment who had not a chance, upon the the common chances of things, to find recruits for the regiment. And you was not even at the pains to make the commissions of these officers depend upon their exertions in the recruiting service. By this adherence to system as you call it, (which men of small abilities often make use of in excuse of ignorance and indolence,) that regiment which should have been the first, was the last compleated in its numbers in Scotland ; and had it not been for the zeal of the city of Glasgow, which rose in proportion as your Lordship endeavoured to depress it, your Royal Master and your country might have lost the help of their regiment altogether, at a time when there were not three thousand men in Scotland to defend one of three Kingdoms.

While I am writing this letter, the roman catholicks of Scotland are taking measures for offering to raise a regiment at their own expence, in order to mark their gratitude for the lenity lately shewn by the legislatures of Britain and Ireland to people of their persuasion

persuasion in England and Ireland. It consists with my certain and personal knowledge, that, that regiment would have been offered upon the very same terms with my brothers corps, had not your Lordships ungenerous and impolitic treatment of it been known. Persons acquainted with the generous impetuosity of the public passions of the Irish know, that more such offers would have come from Ireland, in the cause of the English Lion (as the Irish well expressed it,) struggling in the toils. But by your treatment of the country men of that corps, what ever you can do you have done, to discourage the spirit, and prevent the latent force of that country from calling itself forth. I believe in my conscience, that France and America would each give a province, to ensure your Lordships continuing at the war office, during the continuance of the most important war that ever was waged against Britain.

F I N I S,

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAST Autumn Sir John Dalrymple received a Message in Scotland, from Lord Barrington relative to the foregoing Letters.

Paragraphs have appeared in several Newspapers of late, that his Lordship had sent Sir John a Challenge which he had not Courage to accept.

What passed in that matter can be known only to three Persons. Lord Barrington who sent the Message, his friend who delivered it, and Sir John who answered it. That his Lordships friend, who is remarkable for temper and discretion, could report what passed is not credible. That Sir John Dalrymple who certainly was in a very awkward situation by receiving the Message, would be fond of repeating it, is not probable. There is therefore a necessity of believing that any thing which the publick
or

or private persons can know of that matter, must come from his Lordship.

To prevent mistakes in the report of facts, and in justice to others who, in Sir John Dalrymple's situation, may receive intimation of Challenges to be sent, which those who send them know cannot be accepted, the following Copy of Sir John's Answer to Lord Barrington's Message is published.

L E T

LETTER IV.



Cranston, near Edinburgh, 20th Sept. 1778.

MY LORD,

A Fortnight before General -----
called upon me from your Lordship,
I got copies of the three Letters which were
printed without my privity, and wrote to
my friend who had made them be printed
to stop the publication for certain pruden-
tial reasons.

The answer I got imported, that if I
chose to desert my Family's cause for my
own conveniency, there was another who
would not ; That there were only three
Copies of the Letters gone out, one of
which was sent to your Lordship and the
other two to me ; and that the publication
or not publication of the rest depended on
Lord Barrington's making or not making
reparation for the Injury he had done.

I wished to have communicated this to
your Lordship, but could not, without the
air

air of using these printed Letters as Instruments of Compulsion, or which is the same thing, without your thinking so.

But the Message which I have received from your Lordship by General -----, changes the ground entirely. I do not *now* intrude upon you with that fact. It is *now* Sense and Justice, not an intention to menace which makes it incumbent on me to communicate it to your Lordship: And if on the brink of receiving a Challenge, I make an offer of accommodation. It is I who appear to act under Compulsion, not you.

The offer which I make to your Lordship is, that you make reparation for the Injury you have done my Family, and that I make an Apology to you for what is past, and that the two go together. In which case I can be answerable that I shall prevail with my friend to deliver your Lordship every Copy that ever was printed.

But if your Lordship thirsts for my blood, then I beg leave to explain myself on that head,

head, that you may see where you are going.

In the first place your Lordship knows perfectly well, that by my oath of Office and function of a Judge I cannot accept a Challenge or fight a Duel: If therefore you send me a Challenge in Scotland, I will send it back unopened if I am apprised of the Contents; but if I open it without knowing its Contents, I must do to your Lordship, what an English Judge in defence of the Laws, did to Henry the Fifth when Heir apparent to the Throne.

In the second place it is, to be sure, in your power by violence to force a *rencontre* upon me. To avoid that, I will avoid meeting you in Britain as much as I can: because I will not disgrace the King's dominions with the indecent fight of one who represents his person engaged in a Brawl.

But I have not the same respect for the Dominions of other Princes, and I cannot submit to be made prisoner every where from fear of any man. I go to the continent almost every year, and shall not conceal

deal from your Lordship where or when I go: And if you chuse there to attempt my life, the laws of God and man give me a right to defend it when attacked.

In this Explanation I do not mean either to offer a Challenge or wish for a rencounter with your Lordship on the Continent. In evidence of the contrary, when I go there, I shall carry none but my Son with me, a boy of 15 years of age, that he may learn by his Father's Example neither to court nor fear danger.

Your Lordship's Message by General ----- mentioned Honour. I think your true Honour would lie in generously repairing the Injury you have done to one of four younger Brothers drawing their Swords in their Country's cause, and your receiving the thanks of the elder Brother for it, instead of intending to murder him for giving them his protection. Whereas by a contrary conduct, you draw the consequences of the publication of the Letters on your reputation, and hazard on your life when you attack mine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

